

*Williams et al.*; rocky roadside, Woburn, *Pease*, no. 7659; clearing in dry woods, Walpole, *Rich*; Powisset Cliff, Dover, *Pease*, no. 7747; Hawk Hill, Blue Hills, *Kidder*; rocky shrubby hill, Sharon, *Williams*; dry ground, Norfolk, *Ware et al.*; sandy woods, Franklin, *Hunnewell*; dry sandy clearing, Lakeville, *Fernald & Long*, no. 9707; open sandy soil near Darby Station, Plymouth, *Fernald, Hunnewell & Long*, no. 9708; sand plain, Montague, *Fernald et al.*; wet sand by Connecticut R., Gill, *St. John & Weatherby*; dry ledges at summit of Mt. Tom, *Forbes & Wheeler*; sand, Southwick, *Murdoch & Schweinfurth*; Alum Hill, Sheffield, *Hoffmann*. RHODE ISLAND: dry soil, Cumberland, *Knowlton*; Providence, *Williams*. CONNECTICUT: Plainville, *L. Andrews*, no. 222; sandy roadside, Southington, *Bissell*, no. 194; exposed top of Wolcott Mt., Southington, *Blewitt*, no. 1734; dry exposed ledges, Waterbury, *Blewitt*, no. 205. NEW YORK: Ausable Point, *Eggleston*; sandy thicket, Albany, *House*, no. 6046; South Hill, Ithaca, *F. C. Curtice*; hummocks, South Hill Marsh, Ithaca, *Eames & Wiegand*, no. 2671. NEW JERSEY: high rocky hills, High Point, *Mackenzie*, no. 4197. PENNSYLVANIA: serpentine barrens, near Pleasant Grove, Lancaster Co., *Heller & Small*. MICHIGAN: sandy ground near Au Gres, Arenac Co., *Dodge*, no. 4; Agricultural College, *Wheeler*; sand dunes by L. Michigan, Indiana Harbor, *Hill*, no. 117. WISCONSIN: sandy ridges and shores, *Schuette*. MINNESOTA: Spring Grove, *Rosendahl*, no. 307. MANITOBA: Lake Winnipeg Valley, *Bourgeau*.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

## NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND HEPATICAE,—XVII.<sup>1</sup>

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IN the fifth series of these Notes<sup>2</sup> the writer recognized the genus *Ricciella* A. Br. as valid, separating it from *Riccia* L. on the basis of certain anatomical differences in the thallus. It has since been demonstrated that these differences are inconstant and that the genus *Ricciella* ought not to be maintained.<sup>3</sup> The four New England species referred to *Ricciella* should therefore be known as *Riccia crystallina* L., *Riccia fluitans* L., *Riccia membranacea* Gottsche & Lindenb. and *Riccia Sullivantii* Aust.

Another genus based on equally vague anatomical characters is *Neesiella* Schiffn., of which two species, *N. pilosa* (Hornem.) Schiffn.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution from the Osborn Botanical Laboratory.

<sup>2</sup> RHODORA 9: 56. 1907.

<sup>3</sup> See Evans, Bryologist 25: 81. 1922. See also Howe, North Am. Flora 14: 11. 1923.



and *N. rupestris* (Nees) Schiffn., have been reported from New England.<sup>1</sup> This genus should be included in the genus *Grimaldia* Raddi, and the New England species should be known as *G. pilosa* (Hornem.) Lindb. and *G. rupestris* (Nees) Lindenb.<sup>2</sup>

In the present series of Notes the nomenclature of *Fossombronia brasiliensis* is considered, *Bazzania denudata* is recognized as a valid species and compared with the closely related *B. tricenata*, certain species recently segregated from *Scapania nemorosa* are discussed, and a species of *Lejeunea* is reported for the first time from New England. In conclusion a few additions to local state floras are reported and a revised census of New England Hepaticae is given.

1. FOSSOMBRONIA BRASILIENSIS Steph. Mém. Herb. Boissier 16: 28. [Sp. Hepat. 1: 382.] 1900. *F. angulosa* Aust. Hep. Bor.-Amer. 119. 1873 (not Raddi). *F. salina* Lindb. Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 10: 583. 1875 (*nomen subnudum*); Evans, RHODORA 3: 9. 1901. In the place last cited *F. salina* was first definitely reported from Connecticut and from New England. A few years ago<sup>3</sup> a number of additional stations from a wide range of territory were recorded, extending the known distribution of the species into the West Indies. At the same time the very close relationship between *F. salina* and *F. brasiliensis* was emphasized, and it was pointed out that the only important difference between them (according to the published descriptions) was in the inflorescence, *F. salina* being monoicous, while *F. brasiliensis* was said to be dioicous. It was further pointed out that the name *F. brasiliensis*, on account of Lindberg's inadequate publication of *F. salina*, would have to be maintained, if it should ever be proved that Stephani's plant was really monoicous and that the two species were therefore synonymous. As a matter of fact Schiffner<sup>4</sup> had already demonstrated a monoicous inflorescence in *F. brasiliensis*, stating that the antheridia and archegonia were irregularly mixed together on the upper surface of the stem, and on the basis of his account the reduction of *F. salina* to synonymy would have been justified. In order to be quite certain of this reduction, however, the writer has examined three Brazilian specimens of *F. brasiliensis* from the Boissier Herbarium at Geneva, kindly sent for study by Professor Chodat.

<sup>1</sup> See EVANS, RHODORA 14: 210, 1912; 16: 64. 1914.

<sup>2</sup> See Bryologist 22: 57. 1919. Also North Am. Flora 14: 43. 1923.

<sup>3</sup> Bryologist 17: 87. 1914.

<sup>4</sup> Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 61: 326. 1911.



These specimens are the following, the first being presumably the type of the species: Apiahy, *Puiggari* 82; Santa Catharina, *Ule* 51; and Rio de Janeiro, *Ule* 108. In the first two of these specimens spores are present and agree in all essential respects with those of *F. salina* from the United States and elsewhere. Any doubt regarding the identity of the two species is thus dispelled.

The known range of *F. brasiliensis* now extends from southern New England to Brazil. Many new stations have come to light during the past few years, of which the following are perhaps of particular interest: Kyle, Texas, *F. McAllister* 1; near Guadalajara, Mexico, *Barnes & Land* 150; Santa Ana, Isle of Pines, Cuba, *Britton & Wilson* 15684; Maricao, Porto Rico, *E. G. Britton* 4103; Port of Spain, Trinidad, *R. Thaxter*; and Arima, Trinidad, *Britton, Britton & Brown* 2399. In New England the species is still known with certainty only from Connecticut. In the writer's revised list of New England Hepaticae,<sup>1</sup> it is listed with a "—" sign from Rhode Island, on the basis of an old record for "*F. angulosa*" in Bennett's Catalogue. In June, 1922, Miss Annie Lorenz collected at Glocester in the same state a large sterile *Fossombronia* that probably represents *F. brasiliensis*, but it would be wisest not to report it definitely from Rhode Island until plants with capsules have been found.

2. BAZZANIA TRICRENATA (Wahlenb.) Trevis. Mem. Ist. Lomb. 13: 414. 1877. *Jungermannia tricrenata* Wahlenb. Fl. Carpat. 364. 1814. Other synonyms will be noted below. On rocks. Maine: tableland, Mt. Katahdin, 4300 ft. alt., *A. Lorenz* (new to Maine, the author's earlier record having been based on the following species). New Hampshire: Mt. Washington: *J. A. Allen, W. G. Farlow, Underwood & Cook, A. W. E.*; Mt. Monroe, *A. W. E.*; Lakes of the Clouds, *J. A. Allen, A. W. E.*; Mt. Adams, *W. G. Farlow*; Kings Ravine, *A. Lorenz* 62, *A. W. E.*; Crystal Cascade, White Mountains, *Underwood & Cook* (distributed in Hep. Amer. 53, as *B. deflexa*); Carter Notch and Dome, *A. W. E.*; Flume, *C. C. Haynes, A. Lorenz & A. W. E.*; Bear's Cave, Franconia Notch, *E. Faxon*; Jackson, *J. A. Allen*. Vermont: Mt. Mansfield, *W. G. Farlow, A. W. E.* The species has been listed from New Hampshire and Vermont by the writer (RHODORA 5: 171. 1903, as *B. triangularis*; 10: 190. 1908; 15: 23. 1913), while Miss Lorenz has definitely reported the Flume specimens (Bryologist 11: 114. 1908). The specimens in Austin's

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA 15: 22. 1913. See also RHODORA 14: 224. 1912.



Hep. Bor.-Amer. 80, distributed as *Mastigobryum deflexum*, are likewise referable to *B. tricrenata*; they were collected on "rocks on the higher mountains" and probably came from New Hampshire. The species is known also from West Ranton, Newfoundland, A. E. Waghorne 163, 164, and from Mt. Albert, Gaspé County, Quebec, J. A. Allen 27, J. F. Collins 4202 (see Evans, Bryologist 19: 29. 1916), but most of the other records from eastern North America were based on the next species.

The wide range of variability exhibited by *B. tricrenata* has long been recognized. Its extreme forms are so different in appearance that they would undoubtedly be considered distinct species if they were not connected by imperceptible intergradations. In its more typical development, as represented by the figures of Macvicar<sup>1</sup> and Müller,<sup>2</sup> the characters are distinct and striking. The plants are pigmented with brown, sometimes very deeply so, and grow in compact mats or scattered among mosses. The individual stems tend to be suberect; they give off numerous flagelliform branches from the axils of the underleaves and occasional lateral branches of the *Frullania* type, the latter forming narrow angles with the stem. The ovate-triangular and persistent leaves are approximate or imbricate and are strongly convex, when seen from above; the dorsal base is rounded or subauriculate; and the apex shows three sharp teeth separated by narrow sinuses, the acroscopic tooth projecting slightly beyond the others. The underleaves are distant to approximate and quadrate-orbicular in outline; the apex is broad and truncate and shows four rounded to acute teeth more or less clearly; while the slightly bulging sides are entire or vaguely toothed. Diverging from this type are forms in which the leaves are distant, less convex, and acute or bidentate; while the underleaves may have only two or three vague teeth or be almost entire. It is not unusual, in fact, for a branch of a typical plant to exhibit divergent features of one sort or another.

The most thorough attempt to define and describe the numerous varieties and forms of *B. tricrenata* was made in 1838 by Nees von Esenbeck,<sup>3</sup> who discussed the species under the name *Herpetium deflexum*. He recognized five subdivisions of the first rank (or varieties), giving them the names  $\alpha$  *tricrenatum*,  $\beta$  *implexum*,

<sup>1</sup> Student's Handb. British Hepatics 317. f. 1-4. 1913.

<sup>2</sup> Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora 6<sup>2</sup>: f. 76. 79. 1914.

<sup>3</sup> Naturgeschichte der europ. Lebermoose 3: 57-74. 1838.



$\gamma$  *deverum*,  $\delta$  *flaccidum*, and  $\varepsilon$  *pygmaeum*, but acknowledging their unstable character. Under the first of these he recognized subdivisions of a lower rank (forms and sub-forms), giving them the names  $\alpha$  1 *commune*,  $\alpha$  1\* *fuscum* and  $\alpha$  2 *elongatum*; under the second he recognized the subdivisions  $\beta$  1 *laxius*,  $\beta$  2 *innovans*,  $\beta$  2\* *julaceum* and  $\beta$  3 *gemmiparum*; but under the others,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  and  $\varepsilon$ , he distinguished no lower subdivisions. As synonyms of certain of these subdivisions he cited the following species, which had been either published by earlier writers or distributed in exsiccatae under manuscript names. *Jungermannia tricenata* Wahlenb. (1814), under  $\alpha$  1; *J. triangularis* Schleich. (1805), *nomen nudum*, under  $\alpha$  1 and  $\alpha$  1\*; *J. deflexa* Mart. (1817), under  $\alpha$  1\*; *Pleuroschisma flaccidum* Dumort. (1831), under  $\beta$  1; *P. parvulum* Dumort. (1831), under  $\beta$  2; and *Jungermannia flaccida* Schleich. (1821), *nomen nudum*, under  $\delta$ . He chose the name *deflexum* for the species, rather than *tricenatum*, on account of an inaccuracy in the original description of *Jungermannia tricenata*; but of course this would not now be considered a sufficient reason for invalidating Wahlenberg's species.

Nees von Esenbeck's subdivisions were taken over bodily in the Synopsis Hepaticarum (1845), where the species appears under the name *Mastigobryum deflexum* Nees. They were adopted also by Lindenberg and Gottsche in their monograph of *Mastigobryum*,<sup>1</sup> published a few years later, the subdivisions  $\alpha$  1,  $\alpha$  2,  $\beta$  1,  $\beta$  2\*,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  and  $\varepsilon$  being separately illustrated on their plate. The more typical condition of the species, as described above, is clearly shown by f. 1-4, which illustrate  $\alpha$  1 *tricenatum commune*. Subsequent writers have either ignored Nees von Esenbeck's subdivisions altogether or have used his names very sparingly.

For many years the species continued to be known by the name *Mastigobryum deflexum*, but this name has gradually been superseded by other names. By those who recognize the genera of S. F. Gray the name *Bazzania tricenata* is usually employed. In 1875, however, Lindberg<sup>2</sup> revived for the species the old specific name *triangularis* of Schleicher, forming the combination *B. triangularis* (Schleich) Lindb. He apparently dated the name from the year 1805, when Schleicher distributed specimens of *Jungermannia*

<sup>1</sup> Spec. Hepat. *Mastigobryum* 108. pl. 18. 1851.

<sup>2</sup> Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. **10**: 499. 1875.



*triangularis* in his Plant. Crypt. Helvetiae. Since it is now admitted<sup>1</sup> that Schleicher's *J. triangularis* is a *nomen nudum*, Lindberg's combination *B. triangularis*, of 1875, represents the first adequate publication of the specific name *triangularis* for the plant in question and should not be allowed to replace the name *tricrenata*, which clearly dates from 1814.

1900 Pearson<sup>2</sup> added to the nomenclatorial difficulties involved by recognizing both *B. tricrenata* and *B. triangularis* as valid species. He listed, as synonyms of the latter, *Jungermannia triangularis* Schleich. and *J. deflexa* Mart. According to Nees von Esenbeck, however, as already pointed out, both of these species are synonyms of his *Herpetium deflexum*  $\alpha$  *tricrenatum*, under which he naturally cites, as another synonym, *J. tricrenata* Wahlenb. It would appear therefore that *J. triangularis* and *J. deflexa* should both be cited as synonyms of *Bazzania tricrenata*, when this is accepted as a valid species, and there is nothing in Lindberg's writings to indicate that he ever interpreted his *B. triangularis* in a different and more restricted sense. Pearson's *B. triangularis* of 1900 thus becomes a homonym of Lindberg's *B. triangularis* of 1875, in case each represents a distinct species.

The validity of Pearson's species, however, is not above question, and it is not at all certain that it represents a definite and clearly defined series of forms. According to his observations it differs from *B. tricrenata* in the following respects: the plants are smaller; the stems are more slender and usually, but not invariably, dichotomously "innovantly" branched; the leaves, which soon fall away, are proportionately shorter (except in the var. *flaccida*); the leaf cells are "rounder," with large and distinct trigones; and the underleaves are patulous and usually subentire. In the var. *flaccida* the leaves are described as narrower and often entire and apiculate. Except for the fact that the leaves are said to be caducous, instead of persistent, these differences might well come within the range of variability of such a species as *B. tricrenata*, and Pearson himself questions whether his *B. triangularis* may not be either the male plant or a mere variety of *B. tricrenata*.

As a matter of fact the specimens cited under *B. triangularis* do not all show the caducous habit. In the material from Tyn-y-groes

<sup>1</sup> See EVANS, RHODORA 10: 190. 1908.

<sup>2</sup> Hep. British Isles 130, 132. pl. 48, 49. 1900.



in Wales, for example (Carrington & Pearson, Hep. Brit. Exsic. 124), which Pearson used for most of his illustrations, the leaves are distant and often greatly reduced in size but show no evidence of falling away. His other figures were drawn from specimens collected by Jack in Baden (Gottsche & Rabenhorst, Hep. Europ. 198, 401); the first was distributed under the name "*Mastigobryum deflexum* var.  $\beta$  *flaccidum* Nees" and the second under the name "*M. deflexum*  $\beta$  *implexum*." Both show caducous leaves to a greater or less extent and also differ from the Welsh specimens in other respects.

In 1912 Macvicar<sup>1</sup> followed the example of Pearson and recognized both "*Bazzania tricenata* (Wahl.) Pears." and "*B. triangularis* Pears.," dating them from the year 1900. According to his account *B. triangularis* "can generally be separated in Britain without difficulty from *B. tricenata*," and "the typical forms of the two plants never grow in the same patch." He described two principal forms of *B. triangularis* and a third, apparently less important, form. In the first the leaves are mostly distant, never falcate, and usually (but not always) acute, while the underleaves are oblong-quadrate and entire; in the second the leaves are approximate, sometimes falcate, and often two- or three-toothed at the apex; in the third the leaves are narrow, nearly flat, and frequently three-toothed. He brings out the additional fact that the cells of *B. tricenata* are 24–30  $\mu$  in diameter, while those of *B. triangularis* are only 16–25  $\mu$ , but makes no allusion to the early falling away of the leaves. His illustrations clearly represent the first of his three forms, which is essentially like the Welsh plant figured by Pearson, while his second and third forms would agree better with Jack's Baden specimens.

In 1914 Schiffner distributed specimens of *Bazzania triangularis* (Schleich.) Lindb. and "*B. tricenata* (Wahlenb.) Pears." in his Hep. Europ. Exsic. 637–650 and commented on them in the thirteenth series of his "Kritische Bemerkungen."<sup>2</sup> He expresses the opinion that these species are distinct in Scotland, but connected by transitional forms in the mountains of Central Europe. Under *B. triangularis* he issued Scotch specimens, illustrating Macvicar's first form, as forma *laxa*; French and Italian specimens, illustrating his second form, as forma *densior*; and Bohemian specimens, representing a new var. *intercedens*, stating, in regard to the last, that it might

<sup>1</sup> Student's Handb. British Hepatics 317, 318. 1912.

<sup>2</sup> Privately printed at Gottesberg, Silesia.



perhaps be better referred to *B. tricrenata*. In connection with the Italian specimens of his forma *densior* he emphasized the fact that the leaves were very caducous and implied that this condition was distinctive of *B. triangularis*. Under *B. tricrenata* he distinguished, in addition to the typical form, the vars. *subintegristipula* Schiffn., *cavernarum* Schiffn. and *pratensis* Schiffn., the last two being proposed as new. It is unfortunate that he made no attempt to correlate these varieties with the subdivisions of Nees von Esenbeck.

In contrast to the views of Pearson, Macvicar and Schiffner, those of Stephani may be cited. In discussing "*Mastigobryum triangulare* (Schleicher)"<sup>1</sup> in 1908, he made no mention of "*Bazzania triangularis* Pears." but listed both *Jungermannia triangularis* Schleich., and *J. tricrenata* Wahlenb. as synonyms. He alluded to a wholly etiolated forma "*implexa*" but gave no description of it and even denied its varietal rank on the ground that it was merely dwarfed by unfavorable environmental conditions. Müller takes an intermediate position between these extremes. In 1913 he described a "var. *implexa* (Nees) under *Pleuroschisma tricrenatum* (Wahlenb.) Dumort.,<sup>2</sup> citing "*Bazzania triangularis* Pearson" as a synonym. In this variety he emphasized the scarcely convex and distant leaves, that easily become detached, and the squarrose orbicular underleaves; and he stated further that the variety was so distinct that it might at first sight be considered a valid species, except for the presence of intermediate forms connecting it with typical *P. tricrenatum*. He admitted, however, that these connecting forms were infrequent, even in Central Europe. Müller's figure of the var. *implexa* agrees on the whole with Lindenberg and Gottsche's figures of *Mastigibryum deflexum*  $\beta$  1 *implexum laxius* (f. 11-13) and represents Schiffner's forma *densior* of *B. triangularis*, rather than his forma *laxa*.

It will be seen from the above citations that European writers are still at variance with regard to *B. tricrenata*, and that those who segregate off "*B. triangularis* Pears." do so somewhat tentatively. It will be seen further that those who do recognize *B. triangularis* include under it not only forms with caducous leaves but also slender forms with persistent leaves (the forma *laxa* of Schiffner). In the writer's opinion the presence of caducous leaves is a feature of considerable importance from a taxonomic standpoint. Such leaves represent a

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Herb. Boissier II. 8: 851. 1908.

<sup>2</sup> Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora 6<sup>2</sup>: 270. f. 80. 1913.



form of vegetative reproduction, comparable with the gemmae found in other genera of the Hepaticae. It is admitted that the presence or absence of gemmae in certain cases affords a convenient method for distinguishing between closely related species. The gemmiparous habit of *Lophozia heterocolpa* (Thed.) M. A. Howe, for example, makes it possible to separate this species at a glance from *L. Muelleri* (Nees) Dumort., in which gemmae are unknown. If this reasoning is applied to caducous leaves (Bruch- or Brutblätter of Correns) their presence, if supported by morphological features of even a slight character, might well be made the basis for the segregation of plants showing this feature from a species in which the leaves are clearly persistent. In Schiffner's forma *densior* of "*Bazzania triangularis* Pears." and in Müller's var. *implexum* of *Pleuroschisma tricrenatum* these conditions are apparently realized. The forms designated by these names are clearly identical and differ from typical *B. tricrenata* not only in having caducous leaves but also in certain features of the leaves themselves. Instead of being strongly convex and narrowing rather abruptly from a broad and rounded or subauriculate base, these leaves are plane or only slightly convex and taper more gradually from a narrower and scarcely rounded base. In connection with the var. *implexum*, Boulay<sup>1</sup> makes the interesting observation that it descends from the higher mountains into the lower woody zone, while the typical form does not descend below the middle woody zone. There is thus a slight difference in altitudinal distribution to support the morphological differences.

If a species of the character just outlined is recognized, the choice of a name for it is beset with difficulties. "*B. triangularis* Pears." should apparently be typified by the forma *laxa* of Schiffner with persistent leaves, but the use of this name in any sense would lead to confusion on account of the older *B. triangularis* Lindb. Nees von Esenbeck's *Herpetium deflexum*  $\beta$  *implexum* was probably a mixture of several forms, but his  $\beta$  1 *implexum laxius* was apparently the same as Müller's *Pleuroschisma tricrenatum* var. *implexum*. Under  $\beta$  1 Nees von Esenbeck, as shown above, included *Pleuroschisma flaccidum* Dumort. as a synonym, and Dumortier's description<sup>2</sup> certainly agrees with Müller's, except that no mention is made of caducous leaves. If it could be established that these were present

<sup>1</sup> Muscinées de la France 2: 50. 1904.

<sup>2</sup> Syll. Jung. 71. 1831.



in Dumortier's plant, the specific name *flaccida* would become available; otherwise some other choice would have to be made.

According to our present knowledge the true *B. tricrenata* is largely restricted in eastern North America to the higher mountains of Quebec and New England. It is usually replaced at lower altitudes by a species in which the caducous habit of the leaves is even better marked than in the European "*Pleuroschisma tricrenatum* var. *implexum*." An account of this species follows.

(To be continued.)

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EMPETRUM NIGRUM L., forma **purpureum** (Raf.), n. comb. *E. purpureum* Raf. New Fl. pt. iii. 50 (1836) as to description. *E. rubrum* Durand, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila. (1863) 95, not Vahl. *E. nigrum*, var. *purpureum* (Raf.) DC. Prodr. xvi. pt. 1: 26 (1869); Simmons, Vasc. Pl. Ellesmerel. 43 (1906); Fernald & Wiegand, RHODORA, xv. 212 (1913).

As pointed out by Professor Wiegand and me in 1913 there has always been great doubt as to what Rafinesque had from Labrador as his basis for *E. purpureum*. His description called for *E. nigrum* with purple fruit, but we had never met such a plant. On July 22, 1922, however, while exploring the almost unknown region of Mt. Logan in Matane County, Quebec, Professor A. S. Pease and I found that the *Empetrum nigrum* on bare hornblende-schist ledges near the summit (about 1100 m.) of Mt. Fortin<sup>1</sup> had the ripe berries purple. This shrub, the first I had met agreeing with Rafinesque's account, was clearly *E. nigrum* in all characters except that its berries were not black. It was obviously only a color-form.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

<sup>1</sup> MT. FORTIN is the bare-topped mountain to the northeast of the main ridge of the Mt. Logan range and separated from Mt. Logan by a great basin, through which flows Ouillet Brook, and at the east or head of the basin by a pass with an elevation of about 3000 feet where are found a small sphagnum-carpeted pond (DRY POND of our field notes), which is a source of Ouillet Brook, and to the east a small spring-fed lake which empties to the south around the abrupt eastern end of Mt. Logan. We estimated the summit of Mt. Fortin at about 3600 feet (1100 m.). We were glad to associate with it the name of our guide, M. Joseph Fortin of Ste. Anne des Monts, who, with M. Samuel Côté and other guides, had accompanied Professor J. F. Collins and me to Mts. Albert and Tabletop in 1905 and 1906, and who had guided Professor A. P. Coleman in the Shickshock Mts. in 1918 (see Coleman, *Physiography and Glacial Geology of Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec*.—Canad. Dept. Mines, Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 34: 30 (1922)).